

## Canadian Troops the Finest Ever

London, Aug. 6.—A retired major-general writes to the Daily Express as follows:

"I was present at the review at Shoreham when Lord Law and Major-General Hughes saw the Canadian troops march past. As an old soldier, I can say that I never saw finer troops than the thousands who passed in review under the command of Major-General Steele. It was a revelation. Among them was a regiment of French-Canadians. The men had stood in a deluge for over an hour and a half, but they went by like old soldiers, though not one of them had been a soldier ten months ago. There were enough six footers among them to make a guards brigade."

## LIKE RED-HOT COALS IN EYE-SOCKETS WAS GERMAN POISON GAS

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—"It was like being in hell. One horrible nightmare all through," said Private J. R. Smith, of the Princess Patricia's, to a representative, when seen shortly after his arrival in the city from the front.

Private Smith is the first scoutmaster from the Ottawa district to return home. He was in the trenches during the battle of Ypres and later on duty at Arras, when he was struck with heart trouble in June.

The only souvenirs of his experiences that he brought back with him are a piece of an aerial shell and the tobacco box, which was sent to the soldiers by H. R. H. Princess Patricia at Christmas. In stating how he secured the piece of shell, Mr. Smith said:

"They were shelling an enemy aeroplane near Dikrichsham when this piece of shell fell at my feet. It came very near hitting me, and if it had it would probably have killed me."

It was near the end of May when Private Smith got his first taste of gas.

"We were in reserve near a railway line and went around to get some tools and were caught in the open. They sent the gas over. I had on only a respirator, but no goggles, and the gas blinded me for nearly an hour. It was just like as if you had taken out my eyesockets and put in red-hot coals. My eyes have never been the same since."

## THEY FIGHT IN NEXT TO NATURE GARB

London, Aug. 6.—Edith Ashmead Bartlett, in the course of a dispatch to the Chronicle and other London newspapers, dated July 16, in the eastern Mediterranean, dealing with the role played by Australians and New Zealanders in the Gallipoli peninsula, says:

"A peculiarity of the colonial soldier which distinguishes him in a marked degree from our own men is his dislike of clothes. I suppose that since the Persians made their last charge at Omurman no such naked army has ever been seen."

"In the field Tommy Atkins likes to move and work and fight with the majority of his worldly goods hanging around him."

"No matter what the state of the temperature, men in our front trenches sit with their backs sweating in the scorching sun. They dig trenches without removing a garment, but to find Australians wearing anything except a pair of shorts is extremely rare. Whether they are in the trenches, in the rest camp, or on fatigue duty, one by one they throw aside their various articles of clothing."

First the coat went, then the shirt, then the undershirt, and now a very large number chuck aside their boots and puttees. They now wear only shorts, which, starting a few months ago,

as full length trousers, have now arrived half way up the thigh.

"In this primitive costume the Australians and New Zealanders live and work and fight."

"Their huge frames and gaunt limbs are burnt by the sun to a dull brick red."

"Some one remarked the other day that this campaign at the Dardanelles has only been made tolerable by the excellent bathing. I do not suppose any other factor has counted so much in keeping the troops healthy and in restoring their spirits after days and nights in stuffy and dirty smelling trenches."

"Especially do the Australians and New Zealanders love their periodical dips. To them the sea and sun are the breath of life. From the earliest childhood they have been accustomed to life in the water."

"The endless procession of naked warriors covered with a sand never comes from surprise to sunset. No sooner is a colonial released from duty than he makes for the water, no matter the snipers and bursting shrapnel."

## DOWNFALL OF WARSAW MEANS REGENERATION OF THE RUSSIANS, DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE

London, Aug. 5.—Speaking to 10,000 Welshmen at Bangor this afternoon before he heard of the fall of Warsaw, David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, referred to the situation in the east in these terms:

"I view it with anxiety, but I do not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon—the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the east. Their mighty cannon are shattering the rusty bars that fettered the soul of Russia. Look at Warsaw. What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free of stifling debris, their mighty limbs preparing, with new spirits and new hope, for a new land."

"Austria and Prussia are doing today for Russia what their military ancestors did for France. They are hammering, a sword that will destroy them."

## ITALY READY FOR DARDANELLES

Rome, Aug. 5.—The tension between Italy and Turkey is declared here to be becoming daily more acute. Italy is said to have asked for categorical explanations concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from Cyrenaica district in Tripoli, and Turkey is pursuing what is described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official circles here the feeling is held that hostilities on the part of Italy may commence at any moment, as Italy's last note to Turkey was almost of the character of an ultimatum.

Two hundred and fifty thousand men in the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce are said to be prepared to sail from Brindisi on short notice.

## THE WORST STORM ONTARIO HAS SEEN FOR SOME TIME

Toronto, Aug. 4.—From Quebec in the east and Port Arthur in the west, the worst storm since the disastrous gales of November, 1913, when many vessels were lost in the upper lakes, prevailed throughout yesterday and until early this morning. During 36 hours a tremendous damage was caused by the wind and rain, but from all accounts the effects were widespread, and while many suffered a little, few suffered very severely. It is not yet possible to estimate the actual damage to standing crops. Reports of damage are drifting into the department of agriculture slowly. There was sufficient information today to show that

the greatest damage was within a 40-mile radius of Toronto. Outside of that there is considerable loss, but it is small compared to that nearer the city.

Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture, said, that the loss would be heavy. He was unable to suggest an exact figure, however, until further reports are received from remote sections of the province.

The weather bureau explains that the storm resulted from a junction of two currents of warm air from Florida and California, striking a cold current from Hudson's Bay. Four inches of rain fell in Toronto up to 8 o'clock this morning.

## A POLICY OF SETTLEMENT

"A general, and in my opinion a correct, view prevails in well-informed quarters that the close of the war will see a large movement from the Motherland to Canada and Australia." In such words writes Sir Clement Kitchin-Cooke, M.P., in an article on "War Problems and How to Meet Them," in a current English magazine. "A considerable number of men engaged in the war have already expressed their intention, when free, of transferring themselves and their families either to Canada or to Australia."

Canada should begin at once to prepare to meet these peaceable invaders with a policy of settlement which will be of assistance to them and of value to the Dominion of Canada.

There must be some progressive policy of settlement if Canada is to get the best from the next big immigration movement which will not be delayed very long. In the first place, the most of the available homestead land has been taken up. In the second place the new immigrants with out doubt will be less experienced agricultural life in this country than their predecessors. They will with some assistance become the most valuable citizens, but without that assistance they will not make the most of the opportunities which are waiting them.

At present the Dominion has no big policy of settlement. Old Country people declare that our advertisements are misleading, and that we do not deliver what we promise. We must not be found wanting when immigration activity revives. And the time to prepare for it is now.

## PREPARING FOR FLOOD OF WHEAT

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Prof. A. Magill, chairman of the grain commission, is in the city conferring with Acting Premier Sir Geo. Foster. Though no commitment as to the object of his visit, it is understood its purpose is largely to discuss the handling of this year's wheat crop. Arrangements are now being made with the imperial authorities for the ocean transport of the grain, the large part of which of course will go to the old country. With the grain commission rests the supervision of the carriage of the wheat to the ports and care will be taken to insure speedy handling. Canada, as the "granary of the empire," is being organized into line with the other forces fighting on the allied side in the present struggle.

## CABLEGRAMS NOW MUST BE PLAIN

New York, Aug. 6.—Announcement was made by the cable companies, yesterday, that the British government had issued a notice calling attention to the irregular codings of words a cable states that this cannot be considered plain language. Messages with such irregular compounds, it is said, are liable to detention by the censor.

## Horrible Massacre of Armenians

London, Aug. 6.—The London Daily Chronicle says this morning: "A tragic episode of the war in the east is the wholesale massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor by Turks and Kurds. Regarding the terrible scale of the massacres, greater than any which occurred under Abdul Hamid, there is now no room for doubt, and the statements on the subject last week by Lord Bryce in the House of Lords were officially corroborated by Lord Crewe."

"In certain cases the Armenians have successfully defended themselves. At the town of Satalie, for instance, to which Enver Pasha sent his brother-in-law with a commission of extermination, the victims after the massacre began barred the Armenian quarters and held out against the Turks for four weeks until relieved by the Russian army. But outside this and some similar exceptions, they have been slaughtered in hundreds of thousands, have been deported by road, hundreds of miles, to western Anatolia under conditions amounting to slow extermination."

"The Germans, who are masters of the central Ottoman administration, have, to their everlasting shame, not only permitted, but, rather, encouraged these horrors. The Allied powers have notified the Turkish officials that they will hold them personally responsible, and at this stage they can do no more. There is perhaps room for an effective American protest, though we have not heard of one."

The Chronicle concludes by making an appeal to British charity, citing the terrible ruin and devastation following the Turkish massacres in north-eastern Armenia.

"The men, women, and children are massacred. Twenty thousand persons are homeless. Famine and infectious diseases prevail. Many volunteers are sick and wounded. Notwithstanding assistance from the Russian government and the Armenians in the Caucasus there is great want of doctors, drugs, and all kinds of food. The situation in Bitlis, Moush and Diarbekir is terrible. It is urgently for immediate relief."

## IS ABOUT TIME

Pan-American states are responding quickly. In President Wilson's suggestion for a conference with respect to Mexico and its future. In this matter the wisdom of the United States president gives promise of splendid results. Not only will it likely lead to a permanent settlement of the troubles in Mexico but it is sure to give the United States a standing with the Pan-American states such as it has never before enjoyed.

Always in its relations with the little republics to the south of it there has been a suspicion in the minds of these Latin-American peoples that their big neighbor had the thought of territorial expansion at the back of his head, and they treated his advances accordingly. In the development of the Mexican situation all such fear will be dispelled, and there will be such full harmony of action as must produce beneficial results.

"The poor Mexico it is about time—indeed, long past time—that steps were taken to save her from herself. It seems inconceivable that a fruitful country right on the edge of an advanced civilization such as is developed in the United States should have been allowed to tear itself into tatters and shreds. According to Red Cross agents the situation in the war-stricken republic altogether repels description. Nothing from Mexico City, one of those agents says."

"I had an opportunity to see the 'blood line.' The blood which was formerly converted into fer-

tilizer is now given away to the poor. I found a crowd of about 2,500 women and children waiting in line with jars, buckets, pails, tin cans, bottles, and various other receptacles. At one time those on the end of the line, fearing there would be none left for them, rushed to the front of the line in spite of the police and other crowds and fought for better places. Of the 2,500 in line only about 900 could be served. All the different animals of the city are brought to the slaughter house and converted into fertilizers. Lately it has been noticed that when the carcasses of the horses reach the plant nineteenth of the flesh has been stripped off by the famished people."

## WERE VICTUALLERS' FUNDS STOLEN?

There is a story flying around to the effect that somebody got away with a vast sum of money out of the campaign fund of the liquor people, prior to the taking of the vote, but Manager McMillan of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, declares there is not a word of truth in it.

He admitted he had heard the story himself. It was all over the province, he said, but there was absolutely nothing in it. However, there is some truth in the stories that many thousands of dollars worth of bills run up by the anti-temperance forces are unpaid.

"But there will be paid," declared Mr. McMillan. "It is simply a matter of getting the accounts straightened out, and then we will pay them."

The story goes that \$7,000 is owing in Calgary alone. Of this a considerable sum is owing to automobile owners who rented their machines to the liquor party on election day. It is understood that \$4,375 is owing to the automobile owners. About 175 cars were hired in Calgary on that day.

But Mr. McMillan gives assurance that the bills run up by the liquor people will be paid.

The rest of the \$7,000 alleged to be owing in Calgary is partly due to employees of the liquor organization, who have not yet been paid for their services.

## LIGHTNING KILLS WAINWRIGHT MAN

Wainwright, Alta., Aug. 4.—Thomas Alfred Birtles, aged 24, is dead and his fifteen-year-old brother lies in a serious condition as the result of an electric storm which struck the barn in which the two were working at 8.30 last night. The additional toll of the electric storm at the same time and place was three horses, these being electrocuted as they stood in the barn. The farm, located at Cummings' Corner, is owned by J. Birtles, father of the boys, and is a few miles east of town. No further damage by the storm has been reported.

## THREE FATALITIES IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 6.—Yesterday's fatalities include R. C. Wallwood, of Victoria, an old timer, who came to British Columbia 40 years ago; David Miller, a British Columbia electric motorist, who was crushed to death in an electric car accident; and W. J. Whitt, a guard at Burnaby prison farm, who was, Wednesday night, drowned in Deep Lake.

## GRECE MAY BE GETTING READY FOR WAR

Rome, Aug. 6.—Several members of the Cretan Legion, which has been fighting with the French in the Argonne, are now on their way to Greece, having obtained indefinite leave of absence from the French army.

## Successful Regatta at Gull Lake

The annual regatta, held at Gull Lake on Monday, August 9, was a success in all particulars. The attendance was large, and the races were keenly contested and interesting. Following are the winners in the various events:

Free-for-All Sailing Race.—1, W. May; 2, John McKenty.

Canoe Sailing Race, 1 mile.—1, E. W. Burke; 2, Bruce Smith.

Men's Swimming, 40 yards.—1, K. Clarke; 2, J. Fyfe.

Girls' Swimming, under 16 years, 25 yards.—1, Miss Audrey Malcolmson; 2, Miss Catherine Ford.

Ladies' Swimming, 25 yards.—1, Miss Jessie Kinnaird; 2, Miss Jessie Belcher.

Boys' Swimming, under 16.—1, L. K. Clarke; 2, F. Fisher.

Men's Swimming, 400 yards.—1, J. Fyfe; 2, T. Fisher.

Motor Launch Race.—1, Smith; 2, —; 3, W. May.

Men's Canoe, Singles.—1, D. M. Knowlton; 2, W. May.

Ladies' Canoe, Singles.—1, Miss Erma Blackett; 2, Miss Burke.

Men's Rowing, Doubles.—1, D. Emery; 2, W. May.

Men's Canoe, Doubles.—1, D. M. Knowlton and Martin; 2, Fisher and Emery.

Ladies' Canoe, Doubles.—1, Misses Blackett; 2, Misses Kirkpatrick.

Boys' Rowing, Doubles.—1, Bruce Smith and Fred Fisher; 2, Tom Sheppard and A. Ford.

Mixed Canoe, Doubles.—1, Miss Erma Blackett and D. M. Knowlton; 2, Miss Jessie Kinnaird and D. Emery.

Canoe Crab Race.—1, Miss Belcher; 2, Miss Martin, Messrs. Morris and Loughman; 3, Miss Malcolmson and Miss Kinnaird, T. Fisher and D. Emery.

Standing in Canoe Race.—1, W. May; 2, D. M. Knowlton.

Canoe Tilting.—1, Knowlton and Martin.

Canoe Fours, Mixed.—1, Misses Blackett, Messrs. Knowlton and Martin; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Barford.

Canoe, Doubles, boys under 16.—1, F. Fisher and Bruce Smith; 2, T. Sheppard and A. Ford.

Ladies' Rowing, Doubles.—1, Mrs. Barford and Miss Malcolmson; 2, Miss Kirkpatrick.

Boys' Rowing, Doubles, under 14.—1, Jeffrey Malcolmson and F. Fisher; 2, Powell Brothers.

Canoe Doubles, Children under 12.—1, Percy Davies and Rocky Stuart; 2, M. Robertson and Elsie Stuart.

Emery Shield for Grand Aggregate.—D. M. Knowlton.

All who attended the Regatta report a splendid day's sport, and all look forward to the event in 1916 with greater interest than ever.

## INTERSESSION SERVICES FOR THE WAR

On Wednesday last—the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain—special services were held in St. Cypryan's Church at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

During the summer services are held every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in St. Cypryan's Church.

Later on, should the war continue, the services will be resumed in the different churches in turn.

In his remarks at the service on Wednesday last the Rector suggested that the men in the army and navy would often think of those who upheld their lives for us, and we ought not to weary of praying for them. This war is not the war of a clique or a party; it is every man's war, and we must all try to bear our share of the burden.













## RUSSIANS EVADED THREE TRAPS WHICH ENEMY SET FOR THEM

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 6.—An official communication just issued here says:

"In view of conditions and the general situation, our troops west of Warsaw have been ordered to fall back on the right bank of the Vistula."

"According to reports received this order was carried out, and the troops, which were covering Warsaw, retired at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, without being attacked, toward the new front assigned to them."

"They blew up behind them all the bridges over the Vistula."

Another communication issued last night said:

"In the Ivanogorod district the Russians have crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them."

London, Aug. 5.—The Germans are in possession of Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city in the Russian Empire. Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blomke lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the town itself. The Russians only fighting rear-guard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape. While to the Bavarians commanded by Prince Leopold has fallen the honor of taking Warsaw in the name of the Russian empire, his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days. The real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg along the Narw river to the north-west, to the Austrians-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city, and to the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German Field Marshal von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four enemies, and have suffered heavy losses, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers; but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw-Polish salient a hazardous undertaking.

Even now, although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Chelm, and the Germans, under Generals von Scholtz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narw. At the north-eastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by General von Hindenburg, who is advancing toward Drinsk on the Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Indeed, the Austro-Germans had set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nicholas was forced to evacuate Warsaw, and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat. Last he has seemingly been successful, for, although the Germans claim the capture of a large number of prisoners, the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

From refugees who left Warsaw some days ago, and have arrived at Moscow, it has been learned that Warsaw, even at that early date, had been denuded of virtually everything that might be useful to the Teutons. Factories have been stripped of their machinery, and all the stores moved into the interior of Russia, and the government of the city left to the Polish population.

The Russians also are preparing to evacuate Riga, the port on the gulf of Riga, and the north. The arrival of the Germans ten miles south of that city already had been the cause of the civilian population departing.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the fighting, the British military critics make no attempt to belittle the achievements of the Teutons, or the effect their success is likely to have in the near east and the west.

Since early in the year when they started the great counter-offensive in Western Galicia against the Russians, who were debouching through the Carpathians on to the plains of Hungary, it is the troops of the German powers have cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the south-west; have recaptured Przemyśl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Chelm and Warsaw, and are in military occupation of the whole of Poland.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task which it is considered is rendered difficult by the fact that the Russians, in their retreat, lay the country waste, making it necessary for the invaders to bring up every kind of food required for their army.

Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked, so as to impress the Balkan States which remain neutral; while still others look for an offensive against the French-Belgian line in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

The Germans too have had local successes in the west, having recaptured the crest of the line in the Vosges, a portion of the trenches which the French took from them some time ago. The situation as regards Austria and Italy has not been definitely changed within the past few days.

Vienno, via London, Aug. 6.—The war office this evening made public the following official communication:

"Russian troops. The long series of successes of the German allies since the May battle on the Danube in Galicia and in southern and northern Poland, and the Baltic provinces have now been crowned by the occupation of Warsaw."

"Today the German troops of the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, marched into the capital of Russian Poland."

"Between the Vistula and the Bug both of the allies are advancing to the north in pursuit of the Russians. The Austro-Hungarian cavalry has reached Uscibul (on the right bank of the Bug) to the west of Vladimir Wolynsky and the German cavalry Vladimir Wolynsky. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

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pressed it too, and the whole course of Germany in the present war has borne it out. The United States may as well be reconciled to understanding the German spirit as it thus expressed, as the belligerent countries have been. No loss of American lives or property will be allowed to stand in the way of a German victory, and no diplomatic intercourse will make it any plainer or alter it in any way.

It did not need the loss of the Leelanaw the other day to emphasize it. The sinking of such a ship as the Lusitania, to mention only one matter in which the American people were particularly interested, could only have been undertaken by a people holding such a creed.

## NATIONALIZATION OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS

If it indeed be true that Canada is facing the necessity of nationalizing all her railway systems, and putting them under a state control, the people will face the problem with equanimity. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if private ownership and construction of railways does not make greater inroads upon the public purse than public ownership, operation, and construction would. The area of railway subsidies, which started under the Macdonald Government, flourished under Laurier, and is continuing under the Borden Government, must end sometime. With all the subsidies that have been given, all the inroads that have been made upon the public treasury by the railways, there is still only one of them that is able to pay its way, and there is small prospect that conditions in this respect will be radically altered for a great many years. The G.T.P. and C.N.R. lines are in serious financial difficulties, particularly the former. The credit of the country is at stake, both directly and indirectly. The solution of a state ownership does not present as many difficulties as might be imagined. At the present time Canada has the National Transcontinental, the Hudson Bay Railway, and the Intercolonial systems on her hands. To take over the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern would not provide great difficulty. All that remains to be considered are the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk parent company, to a number of which would require a larger outlay of capital and the assumption of considerable obligations. Smaller lines, such as the publicly owned T. and N. O., and others, would present practically no difficulty.

It is feared in Ottawa and throughout the world that the G.T.P. will be unable to meet its fixed charges. In the past all that would have been required to meet that condition would have been to apply for an additional subsidy from the Dominion. But the end of subsidies will have to come sometime, and the present time seems opportune. The plight of the C.N.R. is hardly less serious. The failure of either to meet obligations abroad would hit Canada's credit a blow from which it would not recover in many years. The Dominion Government stands back of both railways to a great extent, and the various provincial governments also. Here in Alberta, for instance, the bonds of the G.T.P. and C.N.R. railways have been guaranteed by the province for an amount approximating many millions of dollars. In the face of the present position of these railways, such guarantees are a very real obligation which the province may be called upon to meet. In addition, of course, the country must consider the indirect effect upon its credit by the failure of the railway companies so intimately bound up with Canadian prosperity to meet their obligations. Canadian securities generally would receive a blow from which they could not recover for a long time. Of course, it is not as if the railways liberally repudiated their obligations, as some states of the American Union have done in regard to British creditors in the past. Canada's moral credit would be as high as ever, but her financial standing would certainly be affected.

Without overlooking the obvious and underlying advantages of a scheme of a nationalized transportation system, we must not lose sight of the general effect upon the country should not be good. The most obvious objection is,

of course, that it would eliminate competition. But is competition a good thing? It has not reduced freight rates to any extent, so far as we are aware, in this country. It has resulted in paralleling scores of lines of railway, thereby saddling the country with tremendous interest charges to meet, without providing adequate recompense in any shape whatsoever. In practice, if not in theory, paralleling a mile of railway with another mile of railway means simply two miles instead of one for which the country must pay. The sort of waste has been all too prevalent in the past. While it would present difficulties for a time, and involve an inflation in the physical valuation above what the lines will be worth to the country when it brought under one system, the present is a very good time to start upon the task of eliminating it in the future.

Letting the mind leap over all the difficulties of the present, and see only a future with one great transportation system, including all express, mail, telegraph, and telephone systems, it is easy to see the marvellous efficiency it is possible to bring about. The element of human frailty must not, of course, be overlooked, but under the best brains Canada can secure to direct it, we believe the safer and better looked after than under our present hybrid system.

NO WEAKENING, SHIRKING, OR FEARFULNESS

London, Aug. 4.—England humbly today turns to God on this anniversary of the present, and almost every village is calling its people to prayer for renewed strength. The king at St. Paul's, the Canadians at St. John's, Mr. Borden at Aldrich, symbolize the same message. Our easy complacency, and cheap optimism have vanished. We admit grave mistakes in underestimating the enemy, but there is absolutely no weakening, shrinking, or fearfulness. We measure our task but to compass it fully. Every gathering declares we will give more, do more, sacrifice more.

The Times says: "The sister members of the empire have borne the supreme test of the world war as a fashion upon which their children's children may look back with thankfulness and pride. After all their losses and efforts, the end is still remote. They know it, and with one accord this great union of free democracies face the situation with rising courage and gathering resolve. Nowhere is there a whisper of doubt or shadow of irresolution. The chief vital lesson we have taken to heart is that England must win this victory or lose forever her place among the nations."

The Chronicle declares that since the failure of the German attempt to crush France, the allies' problem has rather been to secure victory than to avoid disaster. We have not yet solved it. The outlook is one which demands our utmost energies, but is not one which justifies any depression. Mr. Masterman summarized the situation as one year for preparation, one year of conflict, and one year of victory.

I have every reason to believe our military authorities regard the immediate war situation optimistically. A visitor newly returned from Flanders, where he had an unusual opportunity of discussing the situation with General French, emphatically informed me that our general takes an exceedingly hopeful view of the prospects. Messages received from soldiers at the front show me that they are tired of waiting and anxious to strike out. There are many rumors of the imminence of better news from the Dardanelles, but without tangible justification. Victory there is urgently desirable, particularly for the moral effect upon our Mohammedan peoples.

Our gravest problem during the forthcoming year is economy. The present industrial prosperity we are enjoying, and the general effect upon the country should not be good. The most obvious objection is,

of course, that it would eliminate competition. But is competition a good thing? It has not reduced freight rates to any extent, so far as we are aware, in this country. It has resulted in paralleling scores of lines of railway, thereby saddling the country with tremendous interest charges to meet, without providing adequate recompense in any shape whatsoever. In practice, if not in theory, paralleling a mile of railway with another mile of railway means simply two miles instead of one for which the country must pay. The sort of waste has been all too prevalent in the past. While it would present difficulties for a time, and involve an inflation in the physical valuation above what the lines will be worth to the country when it brought under one system, the present is a very good time to start upon the task of eliminating it in the future.

Letting the mind leap over all the difficulties of the present, and see only a future with one great transportation system, including all express, mail, telegraph, and telephone systems, it is easy to see the marvellous efficiency it is possible to bring about. The element of human frailty must not, of course, be overlooked, but under the best brains Canada can secure to direct it, we believe the safer and better looked after than under our present hybrid system.

## LIBERTY

We rocked ourselves in baby sleep. Knowing Britannia ruled the waves, while her watch-dogs held the deep. Never, oh, no, should we be slaves; Others in less enlightened lands Had bled, and do drink and drive and bleed on.

But we, thank God, could hold our hands. All in the blessed name of Freedom.

By that most comfortable word We claimed, as only Britons may. The right to work, if we preferred, The right, if we chose, to play. Under that flag we danced a dined, Lifted the lusty patriot chorus, And paid a few (that way inclined) To go and do our fighting for us.

So, when the sudden war-bolt fell, We staid kept up our games and strikes. True to the law we loved so well— Let everyone do what he likes; This was a free land; none should be cramped. In conscript lines, dragged and herded, Though some might take a call to camp If the request was nicely worded.

And now we learn—at what a price, And in the hour how dark and late— That never save by sacrifice Men come to Liberty's estate; No birthright helps us here at need; Each must be taught by stern probation That they are free indeed Who bind themselves to serve the nation.

A WORTHY CAUSE

Information from Ottawa that all the machine guns needed by the Canadian troops for a some months to come have been provided for, and the authorities suggest, that the generosity of Canadian citizens with respect to the war can be more effectively shown in other ways now that the machine gun need has been met.

Question has been raised as to the wisdom of private citizens and municipalities donating money for machine guns, which should be supplied by the war department in Great Britain and by the military authorities in Canada, but so long as the cry from the front was for more guns and the authorities offered no objection to the raising of funds for that object, it was most natural that the people should respond. At the same time the point was well taken, and it is to be hoped the militia department in future will do as it is doing now—offer suggestions as to best avenues of activity for the war display of private generosity.

The government's suggestion at the moment is for funds to provide some adequate provision for the care of wounded Canadians sent back from the front. Here is a cause that is both patriotic and practical. Particularly in war it too frequently happens that men make much ado over their fighters as they leave for the front, but forget them when they come back one by one, incapacitated for peaceful pursuits. These heroes who are making ultimate victory possible deserve to be tenderly cared for when they return, as many of them will be crippled and maimed for life, and while to contribute to a fund for their care may not seem spectacular, it is a splendid way to show real appreciation.

U. S. BANDIT ROBS BANK OF \$23,500

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 4.—A lone bandit held up and robbed the Cedar National bank early today. He is said to have made his escape with \$23,500. Lee Perrin, teller in the bank, was discovered bound and gagged an hour later. Perrin was taken to a local

hospital. He was temporarily insane from shock, according to physicians who examined him. No trace of the robber had been discovered at 10 o'clock.

The robbery was committed shortly before 7 o'clock. Perrin was in the bank preparing currency shipments for the banks of neighboring towns. The robber entered by a side door and covered Perrin with a revolver. A scuffle ensued, in which the bandit was victorious.

## ITALIANS FOOL THE ENEMY AND TAKE REGIMENT

Rome, Aug. 5.—In the most furious battle of the lower Isonzo campaign an Austrian regiment was entrapped and cut to pieces by Italian Bersaglieri on the Carse plateau Monday night. The enemy fought valiantly when they found their retreat cut off, and but few surrendered.

Four thousand Bersaglieri scattered among the shell-wrecked trenches, ambushed the Austrians who opened the attack shortly after dark. The young Austrian commander, believing he was opposed by only a few hundred Italians, advanced at the head of his troops, shouting demand for his foes to surrender. The cry had scarcely left his lips when the Bersaglieri hurled themselves upon both Austrian flanks and the centre. Rifle fire quickly gave way to bloody bayonet encounters, as the Bersaglieri and Austrians came to grips. In scattered groups the fight was waged over the rough surface of the plateau, the soldiers battling like savages, using their knives, fists, and even their teeth.

When the Bersaglieri emerged from the battle victorious and shouted the battle cry of the house of Savoie, the plateau was strewn with enemy dead.

A Boston paper figures out that the German submarines at their present rate would wipe out the British mercantile marine in twenty-three years, provided Britain did not build any more ships in that time. The submarine is not to be discounted as to destructive qualities, but in the military sense its operations have been spectacular and aggravating rather than important. Britain is a long way from being starved out.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

## EDWIN H. JONES

Barriater, Solicitor and Notary

F. O. Box 146 Phone No. 19  
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

## Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.











The Store  
with the  
Best Values

## THE LEADING STORE

The Store  
with the  
Right Prices

# Great Bargains in All Summer Goods

### Cotton Crepe

2 pieces of heavy cotton crepe dress goods, with blue and tan dots, suitable for waists or dresses; special value; regular 35c per yard for..... 25c

### Patent Leather Shoes

We have taken into stock a shipment of ladies' patent leather shoes, dull top, good fitting shape, all sizes, button or lace, on sale..... \$3.50

### Ladies' New Quaker Collars

We are showing a good assortment of ladies' new collars in the latest styles. Prices are 25c to 75c

### Misses' Patent Leather Slippers

Girls' patent leather slippers, Classic make, extra good value, all sizes from 11 to 2, reg \$2.50 for \$2.15

### Great Reductions in Ladies' White Wear

Ladies' White Underskirt	reg \$1.25 on sale	90c
" " " "	1.50 "	\$1.00
" " " "	1.75 "	1.20
" " " "	2.00 "	1.40
" " " "	2.25 "	1.50
" " " "	2.50 "	1.70
Ladies' Night Gowns	1.25 "	90c
" " " "	1.50 "	1.00
" " " "	2.00 "	1.40
" " " "	2.50 "	1.70
Ladies' Princess Slip	1.50 "	1.00
" " " "	2.00 "	1.40
" " " "	3.00 "	2.00
Ladies' White Waist	1.25 "	90c
" " " "	1.50 "	1.00
" " " "	2.00 "	1.40
" " " "	reg 2.25 - 2.50	1.75
" " " "	reg 3.00 "	2.00
" " " "	3.50 "	2.50

### Men's Furnishings Department

Great Bargains in men's suits while they last.  
Regular \$14.00 suits on sale..... \$8.00  
Regular 12.00 suits on sale..... 7.00  
Regular 10.00 suits on sale..... 6.00  
Regular 17.00 suits on sale..... 9.00  
Regular 20.00 suits on sale..... 12.50

### Men's Straw Hats

We have a complete range of this season's new straw hats at moderate prices.

Special values from..... 65c to \$3.00  
Panama's from..... \$6.50 to 8.50



### Plymouth Binder Twine

We have in stock two car loads of Plymouth Binder Twine, 550 feet to the pound, at a special price.

Let us have your order.

Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns

## A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices

### My Experience of Six Years

Testing eyes and properly fitting glasses is a very important matter. It means ruin to your sight unless you have them scientifically treated. You cannot afford to trust this to a pedler, who will sell you any glass that may look good to you. Unless the lenses are ground specially to suit your particular case, it is doing your eyes harm instead of good. Years of experience places me in a position to prescribe glasses that improve the vision and the best time to consult me is right now. I can give you eyeglasses in the best quality. Gold filled complete with perfectly ground and centered lenses for only \$4.50, and no extra charge for testing.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

### PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

### Items of Interest Locally

Lacombe school will reopen on Monday, August 23rd.

C. R. Bruce and wife, of Wetaskiwin, were here for the regatta.

Remember, the Lacombe Fair lasts three days this year, August 24, 25 and 26.

The duck season opens on September 1st. Don't shoot ducks before that date, and don't hunt without a license. A few have already got themselves into trouble by rushing the season.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

"The Broken Coin" opened at the Rex on the 10th, with a very large attendance. Two reels of this play will be presented every Tuesday evening.

Manager Johnston, of the Rex Theatre, has arranged for another first class serial photoplay, "Try O' Hearts," to open on August 20, and continue for fifteen weeks.

Harvest has commenced in this district. Rye, barley, and early sown spring wheat and oats are being cut. There is a very heavy stand of all varieties of grain, which with the increased

acreage makes an unprecedented demand for binder twine. One day during the past week J. L. Walters took out fifteen hundred pounds of twine with which to bind his crop, and several other farmers have purchased twine in almost as large quantities. It will be a record breaking harvest.

### MARRIED.

Ford-Rudd.—At Lacombe, on Saturday, July 31, 1915, John Ford and Olga Rudd, both of Lacombe.

Stears-Mauldin.—At Lacombe, on Tuesday, August 3, Albert Stears and Vera Mauldin, both of Lacombe.

### CLIVE ITEMS

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Huscroft, on Friday, August 6th, a daughter.

Mrs. D. Hudkins spent the week-end at Gadsby, visiting her son and daughter.

Mrs. Wilson, of Ponoka, is visiting Clive, being a guest at the home of her son, D. W. Wilson.

On Monday evening a daughter of Mrs. A. E. Moore, of Tees, fell from her horse and sustained a broken collar bone.

Miss Helen Reynolds spent the week-end with friends at Lacombe and also took in the regatta at Gull Lake on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mayland, of Calgary, spent the week-end in Clive, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Reynolds.

Miss F. Lyons-Hall, pupil of

Seigfried et Chretien, Paris, will open a small music class for advanced pupils early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Woods motored as far as Ponoka on Monday, and after spending a day there with their folks intend to travel on to Edmonton and take in the Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Muttart, who have been visiting in Clive for the past two weeks, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crego, returned to their home at Medicine Hat on Thursday.

John Maurer shipped a couple of cars of his pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs to Edmonton on Friday to compete for prizes at the Fair there. These hogs have been very successful on the fair circuit this season, and cannot fail to bring home the bacon from Edmonton.

Mr. B. F. Bailey, formerly of Lacombe district, but now of California, is renewing acquaintances and looking after his interests in this district. Mr. Bailey does not change very much with the years. He is still willing and anxious to trade a anything from his shirt to a section of land.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Westling returned on Saturday after spending a couple of months visit in the States. They spent some time at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the remainder visiting friends and relatives. They report a general good time, but they are glad to get back to Sunny Alberta.

Miss F. Lyons-Hall, of Coronation, who has been engaged as teacher of the junior department of our public school, was a Clive visitor on Friday. She was very favorably impressed with our bright little town and thinks that she will experience no difficulty in accommodating herself to the somewhat change of con-

ditions.

On Wednesday morning of last week a rather unfortunate accident occurred. Miss Ruby Stanchfield was driving home from Clive in a wagon, and on passing the farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chinc,

some five miles north of town, essayed to get out, when she slipped and fell, with the result that she dislocated a bone of her left arm. She was immediately conveyed back to town, where the local doctor replaced and fixed up the disjointed member.

### 5,000,000 KILLED UP TO MAY 31st, IS FRENCH ESTIMATE

Table Prepared by France for Publication Early in June, but Withheld Because of Enormity

New York, Aug. 5.—A Paris cable to the Tribune, this morning, says: "The losses of the European countries in the war up to May 31, as compiled by the French war ministry, are:

Nations.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
Belgium	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
England	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany	1,650,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria	1,650,000	1,880,000	910,000	4,380,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000

Totals..... 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000 14,398,000

### CANADIAN CANADIAN PACIFIC PACIFIC

### REDUCED RATES TO VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

### ONE WAY FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

On Sale—  
Going Dates: Aug. 10 to 18. Final Return Limit: Aug. 25.

Further information from any Ticket Agent  
or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary